

# BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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## CHRONICLE-UNION.

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### BEYOND HIM.

A Comment on That (Quoted as Obliging) Husband's Reason to Toller.

The man's wife had asked him to go upstairs and look in the pocket of her dress for a key she thought was there, and, being a man willing to accommodate, he had done so. It was a long time until he returned, and when he did there was a peculiar look in his eyes, says the Detroit Free Press.

"I can't find any key in the dress of your pocket," he said, with a painful effort.

"Why," she retorted, sharply, "I left it there."

"I say I can't find any dress in the pocket of your key," he said, doggedly. His tone seemed to disturb her.

"You didn't half look for it," she insisted.

"I tell you I can't find any pocket in the key of your dress," he replied, in a dazed kind of way.

This time she looked at him.

"What's the matter with you?" she asked, nervously.

"I say," he said, speaking with much effort, "that I can't find any dress in the key of your pocket."

She got up and went over to him.

"Oh, William," she groaned, "have you been drinking?"

He looked at her leerily.

"I tell you I can't find any pocket in the dress of your key," he whispered. She began to shake him.

"What's the matter? What's the matter?" she asked, in alarm.

The shaking seemed to do him good, and he rubbed his eyes as if he were regaining consciousness.

"Wait a minute," he said, very slowly indeed. "Wait a minute. I can't find any dress in—no, I can't find any key in the dress of—no, that's not it; any—any pocket. There, that's it," and a flood of light came into his face. "Confound it, I couldn't find any pocket."

Then he sat down and laughed hysterically, and his wife, wondering why in the name of goodness men raised such a row over finding the pocket in a woman's dress, went upstairs and came back with the key in two minutes.

**FASHIONABLE PHYSICIANS' FEES**

A Doctor Gets \$50,000 for Taking a Yacht Trip with a Vanderbilt.

There is a great deal of talk, particularly among physicians, concerning the fee which Dr. Keyes received for his four months' trip on the Valkyrie, says the New York Sun. Mr. Vanderbilt's faith in Dr. Keyes is absolutely unlimited, and it was known that he brought very strong pressure to bear upon the doctor, who by the way, is as prominent socially as he is in the world of medicine, to go with him. Dr. Keyes had accompanied the Vanderbilt party on a previous trip on the Alva before she was sunk and lost forever. For that trip it was said Mr. Vanderbilt sent him a check for sixty thousand dollars. This amount, it may be mentioned, is reported to be the yearly income of New York physicians who are talked about as widely as Dr. Keyes. But there is always a great deal of mystery about the income of the fashionable and prosperous New York physician. In London the fees of even the most famous doctors are fixed at a stated price, which is seldom or never deviated from. It costs two guineas to visit a doctor of the first class and one guinea for each subsequent visit. Only two of the title physicians in London charge more than this. They have been made famous by attending the queen and the royal family, have handed to their names, and charge four or five guineas for the first consultation and two guineas a visit thereafter. Nobody knows what their charges are for visiting patients at their own houses, as they seldom call upon others than royalty. It is the generally accepted theory, by the way, that royalty never pays, the glamour of the physician's name being enough to make the doctor rich.

**Domestic Dialect.**

There are many wonderful dialects in existence, as readers of modern literature, says Harper's Magazine, have doubtless by this time discovered. One of these, which has not been touched upon to any considerable extent, is what might be called the suburban domestic dialect—that used by servants in rural communities in the daily routine of housework. Several instances of the inspiring qualities of this have come to hand. A suburbanite was greeted one winter morning as he entered his dining room with this choice specimen: "Mr. J—, the colt has frizz the pipes. They've bust and the cellar's all afloat."

The same domestic, while cleaning up in a hallway adjoining the library in which her employer was engaged in writing, thinking that he might prefer not to witness the operation of polishing up the floor, entered the room and said: "Mr. J—, do you want the door eels or the curtains drew?"

### EARLY MARRIAGES.

Reason Why Such Are to Be Regretted—Here and in Europe.

Though in this country early marriages are less frequent than in Europe, because here the occupations of women are so numerous that nearly every young woman can maintain herself respectably by earning her own living, while in Europe the same class and matrimony almost the only avenue through which they can escape from a dependent position at home, says the Boston Herald. It is none the less important to know that the marriages contracted before the parties have reached 30 are to be regretted. The reasons are that the offspring of women who are married before 18 inherit the imperfect physical development of their mothers and do not reach mature life with strong constitutions. The healthiest offspring are born to mothers between 30 and 35, who are united to husbands between 30 and 40, and it has been found in Europe, where early marriages are very common, that the deaths of children from weak constitutions are twice as large among the children whose mothers were under 30 years of age as they were among the children of mothers who were over 30. The difference between America and Europe in this matter of early marriages is chiefly due to the way in which our girls are able to reach out to self-support after they have attained a marriageable age.

Dr. Cyrus Edison, in the North American, gives important statistics to show that, although in this country the evil of early marriages is not so great as it might be, the number of brides under 30 who were married in New York city in 1891 was 3,689; in 1892 it was 3,666. The number of grooms under 30 years of age in New York city for that year was 145. By far the greater number of brides are reported to have been 25 or 26 when they were married, which is a healthy showing for an American city, and New York is probably a safe evidence for the age of brides in other large towns and cities. In Hungary the girls become women at the age of 18, and in that country 15 per cent of the marriages shows the brides to be under 30 years of age, and in England 12 per cent are under that age. In America girls are practically free to marry when they please and the instinct of self-preservation has guarded them well.

**DO AS THEIR FATHERS DID.**

Philadelphia People and Their Outlets.

Notions of Social Eligibility.

Philadelphians well deserve their reputation for slowness. Progression is an unknown word in the Quaker city. The fashionable people scorn any innovations, as they desire to continue to do as their fathers did. When you look upon the number of slow and uncertain horse-car lines and the aggravating speed of their cable cars, says a writer in the Pittsburgh Dispatch, you can well judge the temperance of a people who will stand by and suffer such things. Philadelphians are perhaps the most peculiar, clanish, unchangeable people that exist in any city of the country. They possess certain traits of character and ideas regarding sociology, which will probably be found still thriving and strong by anyone going to Philadelphia a hundred years hence. The effect of the absurd idea that the eligibility to soar in the mystic circles of fashionable Quakerdom is to be determined by the answer to the question whether he resides uptown or downtown can never be appreciated by one who is not a Philadelphian, or, at least, well acquainted with that city's social peculiarities. It causes people to pay twice as much rental in the downtown residence district for houses not half as good as could be gotten uptown, not to say anything of the questionable pleasure of living among saloons, groceries and shops of all kinds. Instead of dying out, as one would expect it to do in this enlightened age, this feeling regarding the difference one's place of residence makes upon his social standing is positively becoming more bitter. This is one of the peculiarities that Philadelphia will retain as long as it exists. Any attempts that have been made to obliterate the dividing line have only ended in dismal failure, leaving the situation much worse than before. It seems that common sense was not dispensed with a very free hand in Philadelphia, at least on this one point.

**Wear of the Earth.**

Taking the length of the permanent ways on the surface of the globe at nearly sixty thousand geographical miles, with a daily average of ten trains, it is estimated that the total loss by wear and tear suffered each day by the metallic rails of the earth is about six hundred tons. The six hundred tons are lost in the form of a fine powder and are carried back to the earth in the shape of soluble iron salts.

### SMUGGLING A CORPSE.

An Old Railroader's Story of a Stolen Cadaver.

"Of all the queer articles smuggled across the Rio Grande, the queerest I ever heard of was a corpse," said James Murray, an old railroad conductor, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "In Mexico, when a foreigner dies and his friends desire to send his body to his native land, the government exacts a tax of two hundred and fifty dollars for the privilege of shipping it over the railroad. In 1884, Larry Flaherty, a brakeman, died at El Paso, on the Mexican Central. He was a poor fellow. His mother, who lived in Colorado, but who had come on to nurse him, wanted the body shipped home. She couldn't raise the money and the boys took up a collection, but could only raise seventy-two dollars. Then Tom Williams, a jovial conductor, put up a scheme to get the body to the states.

"The funeral was conducted in the usual manner, and poor Larry's body was placed in the ground. Two paces fixed it up with the grave diggers, and they neglected to fill in the grave till after dark. In the interim Larry's body was taken from the coffin and placed in an old sack and carried to an obscure hut, where it was placed in a trunk and taken to the depot. The boys had secured a pass to El Paso for Mrs. Flaherty, and Tom Williams went to carry out the scheme. At El Paso the trunk was taken to a boarding house, and the corpse was again transferred to a sack. Mrs. Flaherty went to El Paso and secured an undertaker, who, with a plain box in his wagon, drove up the river to a point designated. About ten o'clock Tom with his peon cargadores managed to get across the river without attracting attention. Larry's body was tenderly placed in the box and taken up town to the undertaker's, where it was properly prepared, placed in a casket, and shipped to Silas safely, and was afterwards known as the 'Cadaver Smuggler of the Rio Grande.'"

### IMAGINARY PAIN.

A Surgeon's Novel Idea to Deceive a Timid Patient.

"The pain experienced in a surgical operation is largely in the imagination of the patient," remarked Dr. W. C. Tinsley, of Kansas City, to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "I once had occasion to perform an operation on a man where it became necessary for me to use the knife twice. After the first part of the operation was over the man declared he could not stand any more, as the pain was more than he could bear. Convinced that the suffering was more imaginary than real, I resorted to this ruse: I called in my assistant and told him to tie a bandage over the man's eyes, which I said was saturated with a soothing lotion which would allay the pains. I then told my assistant to grasp the man's hands and hold them firmly. Then I told the patient to lie perfectly still and when I said 'Ready' to prepare himself for the ordeal. I then went to work and in a short time finished the operation, the man remaining perfectly quiet all the time. After the operation was completed I called out 'Ready' at the same time barely touching the wound with the handle of the knife. The man let out such a roar as I never heard before, and declared that I was killing him, struggling with might and main to get free. When told that the operation had been finished without his realizing it, he would scarcely believe it."

**THEY WANT STRAIGHT EYES.**

Japanese Who Object to the Most Distinctive Mongolian Feature.

"The Japanese have become so progressive in their ideas and so set in their determination to get a position in the van of Caucasian civilization that they are even resorting to artificial means to rid themselves of the most distinctive physiognomical feature of their Mongolian origin—the slant eye," said R. M. Henry, of San Francisco. "A friend of mine, who is a surgeon, is doing a rushing business in Tokyo at straightening the eyes of the Japs. So large has his novel business grown since he went there two years ago that he has induced a number of his old classmates to join him in Japan. Most of them were doing little or nothing at their profession in this country, but I hear that they are all getting rich in the mikado's capital. The operation for straightening the slant in the Jap's eye is described by my friend as very simple and comparatively painless. It is confined exclusively to the exterior corner of the eyelids. The surgeon's sharp little blade is inserted under that part of the lid near the slant, an almost infinitesimal slit is made, a fine silk thread stitches the parts together, and presto, changed the Jap arises from the surgeon's chair a happy man, for his eyes are as straight as those of any white man that walks the earth."

**THE EXPOSED PRINCE.**

The crown prince of Denmark visited a female seminary in Copenhagen the other day to hear the girls recite. One little girl near him became confused and forgot her lesson, whereupon he took her on his lap, and she thenforth answered every question correctly. Subsequently, when praised for her knowledge, she replied: "Why, the crown prince whispered all the answers to me."

### DOOMED TO DISBELIEF.

Capt. Fallon's Experience So Remarkable It Is Unlikely to Tell It.

"No one can ever believe the truth of an incident in my life," said Capt. Webb Fallon, an old seafarer who now runs a whaleback on Lake Superior. In the hearing of a Washington Star man, "There are half a dozen men scattered over the world, though, who can vouch for it."

"Just after the war I was second mate of the Franklin Pierce, a Boston boat that was engaged in the sugar trade with Cuba. She was a big three-masted schooner and remarkably seaworthy. In the spring of 1897 we were on our way south when a howling storm came along almost before we knew it, just like a simoom, and stripped off our canvas like shirts off a clothesline. We pitched and rolled the worst I ever saw, and all of a sudden somebody yelled a warning, and the next instant a million tons of water seemed to hit our decks. I was standing near the mainmast, and before I could grab anything away I went. A chicken coop went with me, as well as everything else on deck that wasn't nailed, and when I came to my senses the coop was near me. I struck out for it and got it. I looked around for the Franklin Pierce, but she was nowhere in sight. The storm increased in violence. It seemed as if there was something under the water raising it up all the time, and I rode waves on that coop that would have swamped the Great Eastern, I firmly believe.

"I reckon I'd been tossing about for over an hour when a big black mass seemed to come up out of the water in front of me. At the same moment I felt the water fairly jump under me, and I was thrown forward as if out of a catapult. The shock broke my hold on the coop and away I went buried in water. Then I struck something hard, and grabbed a thing that struck my hand and held on like grim death. I was a rope. The water left me and I opened my eyes, but I closed them again as another wave came. I knew I was on a vessel's deck, and I lay down and waited. The storm went down almost as suddenly as it came up. Gentlemen, as I stand here I found when I could examine my whereabouts that I had been washed back on the 'Pierce.'"

As Capt. Fallon concluded a procession of limp men started solemnly, in the direction of the bar, and waited for him to say the word.

### ENGLAND'S MODEL RAILROAD.

The London & Northwestern, Which Has a Capital of Over \$225,000,000.

An official of the Pennsylvania lines, who recently spent several weeks in Europe, gives some interesting information regarding the London & North-western railway. This is the oldest and wealthiest of English roads, but he says English roads are not up to American roads in traveling facilities. He adds that an idea of the magnitude of this road may be gathered from the fact that the company has a working capital of over \$225,000,000, an annual revenue of \$58,500,000, and an expenditure of about \$32,000,000; it operates 2,700 miles of road; it conveys yearly 68,500,000 passengers and 37,750,000 tons of freight and minerals; it employs 62,000 people, 18,500 of whom are in the locomotive department; it owns 2,350 passenger cars, 55,000 freight cars, 2,550 engines, nineteen steamships and 3,600 horses. The number of stations on the line is 800; there are 38,000 signal levers in operation and 17,000 signal lamps lighted every night; the total mileage run by the company's engines collectively in one day is 170,563 miles, and during the whole year 63,350,000 miles. The safety of passengers is the first and foremost consideration of the directors and the company's officials; the trains are equipped with the vacuum brake and the line is worked throughout on the absolute block system; each of the signal boxes is in electrical communication with those on either side, and no train is allowed to pass a signal box until the preceding train has passed out of the section in advance and that section is perfectly clear.

The permanent way is of the most perfect build, and all tunnels, bridges and viaducts are constructed with solidity and thoroughness, while throughout the main portion (owing to the large traffic) four distinct tracks of steel rails are continuously in use; the express trains run at a rate of forty-five to sixty miles per hour and are noted for their steadiness and for running on time.

**Sacred Island in Abyssinia.**

Lake Zouay, in Abyssinia, and near the southern frontier of that country, had not been visited for three or four hundred years by the Abyssinian authorities and the people who live on an island in the midst of the lake had remained without any communication with the exterior world. Emperor Menelik has recently paid a visit to that lake, where is situated the island of Debra-Sina, in the churches of which most valuable Ethiopian manuscripts had been hidden by Abyssinian monarchs at the time of the invasion of their country by the Egyptian and Soudan Moslems. The island is held as sacred ground and Menelik's chaplain was the only man to proceed there on that occasion; he visited the churches, looked at the ancient manuscripts and brought some of them to the emperor, who ordered them to be religiously returned to the chief of the island.

**Characteristics of the Zulus.**

Of all the races of South Africa the Zulus possess the strongest characteristics. They are of fine physique and their mental endowments have been universally testified to as remarkable. They are full of a genial humor and ready at repartees. They delight in argument and display great rhetorical force. They raise quibbles with a deftness that only falls short of art and has often excited the comment that they would eminently adorn the legal profession. Of their language it has been said that it is characterized by extreme refinement, and in its precision of grammatical forms and facility for making compound words it is scarcely inferior to the Greek.

**Royal Writers.**

The latest addition to the ranks of royal authors is the ameer of Afghanistan. He is writing his autobiography. Once the ameer was exiled; he triumphed over his enemies, however, and by the exercise of some very fine work in the way of practical politics defeated all their machinations, then carried dismay into their ranks by appearing suddenly before them at the head of an immense host of warriors. All his former opponents are either dead or in exile and now the ameer promises the interesting story of how his adroitness foiled all their best-laid plans.

### EXAMINATIONS IN CHINA.

Great Care Exercised in Picking Up Applicants for Public Office.

China is absolutely governed by a bureaucracy, created by competitive examination, tempered by connections, interest and bribery. The universal ambition is to become a government official, says the London Saturday Review. There is the temptation of almost irresponsible power, with great prizes, and of many lucrative places; but, on the other hand, the blanks are innumerable, and the majority of the aspirants must resign themselves to mendicancy. Six or eight thousand competitors may be assembled. Each man is carefully searched in case he should have concealed crabs about his person. Then he is shut up with the examination papers for two days in an unfurnished cell about half the size of a roomy bathing machine. He brings his own food, such as it is, and in these dispiriting conditions he dashes off various essays, and must throw off verses by the page. Should he come out successful, it is much to his credit; but even then, unless he has influential friends, he may wait indefinitely for the beginnings of advancement. All the officials, from the highest to the lowest, are compelled to be oppressive and corrupt.

### SPIDERS' THREADS.

Shown by Tests to Be Correspondingly Stronger Than Cast Iron.

Some interesting experiments were made last summer on spiders' threads. A thread having been obtained, one end was carefully fixed with gum to a support, and to the other end small weights were gradually attached till it broke. In order to compare, from these tests, the strength of the thread with, say, steel thread of the same thickness, it was necessary to determine its diameter. This was done by means of a powerful microscope, and it was found that it would require twenty-five thousand threads to make a sheet one inch broad.

When it is remembered, says Chambers' Journal, that each of these threads is composed of some four thousand strands, the tensile is seen to be almost inconceivable, as it would require one hundred million to make one inch. As a result of these tests it was found, in addition as it may seem, that spiders' threads, in thickness, are actually stronger than gold, iron, nearly as strong as copper, gold, platinum, silver, and about one-fifth, as strong as steel. It may not be generally known that spiders' threads are used to support small weights in several delicate scientific instruments, and for this purpose they are much more suitable than any other material.

### BIGGEST OF BARRELS.

Heidelberg Tun Only a Keg Beside This Paris Monster.

The Heidelberg tun is completely thrown into the shade, and is in fact nothing better than a keg as compared with the monster that has just been turned out at the Paris "Halle aux Vins," the largest emporium of the juice of the grape in the universe.

This huge cask has a capacity of eighteen thousand seven hundred and ten gallons and measures twenty-five feet in height. The staves, each made in one piece, are bound together by sixteen iron hoops.

But the chief peculiarity of this masterpiece of cooperage consists in its internal arrangement. The tun of the Paris vine vaults is divided into five sections of unequal size, hermetically closed to one another, which enable it to be filled with five different descriptions of wine without the slightest intermixture taking place.

The filling is effected by means of an atmospheric pump constructed on a new principle, which sucks up the wine through enormous hose pipes and conveys it to its proper compartment.

A lift gives access to the small doors, or manholes, in the sides of the vat, through which the workmen are admitted for the purpose of cleaning it out. When empty the cask weighs about eleven tons and ninety-six tons after it is filled.



# CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 2, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

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L. F. FISHER—Merchants' Exchange.  
G. W. KILGORE—300 Pine Street.

## A DANGEROUS ELEMENT.

It is becoming every day more and more notable that the Populist Party is a dangerous element in the politics of this country, as it has within its ranks a cranky and disturbing following which bodes no good to the Nation. Morris M. Keesee, in his late speech in Oakland, gave the people of this State a broad hint as to what manner of law composed the Populist Party. He said:

"A bill was recently introduced into the Senate of the United States by Senator Hill of New York, providing for the deportation from this country of all foreigners of both the Democratic and Republican Senators, but was antagonized by the Populist Senators. This shows the position of the Populists on the great question of law and order."

The American people are not prepared to adopt either the extreme views of the socialists or the free trade principles of the Populists. American soil is not fruitful for the growth of socialism, nor is our country the right place in which to teach or practice anarchy.

What the people now want are good prices, good times, good order and liberty regulated by law. They have had too much political strife and too little industrial prosperity. They want peace and plenty, and not discord and starvation."

## THE STATE TAX.

The State Board of Equalization has fixed the State tax for this year at 49 cents and 3 mills on the \$100, bringing it within the fifty-cent limit. This could not be, had the Board allowed the San Francisco assessment roll to stand as reported; but it was raised 15 per cent, which was but just to the balance of the taxpayers of the State. Outside of San Francisco the individual assessments are comparatively small, and values can be arrived at more closely, and the Assessors do most of the listing of property, but the San Francisco assessing is done by an army of irresponsible deputies, many of whom are susceptible to the influence of wealth when they are listing the property of the millionaires of that city, as none of them are assessed for more than one-half of their possessions, while the poor, and middle classes, in the interior are assessed to the amount of 75 or 80 per cent of their holdings, and yet the San Francisco papers are abusing the members of the State Board for doing their sworn duty to the people of the entire State; and the members who did so should be re-elected, without regard to party ties.

Ex-Governor Stoneman died in Buffalo on Wednesday.

## NOTICE TO REDEEM REAL ESTATE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN AND TO THE TOWNSHIP AND OCCUPANTS OF THE REAL PROPERTY HEREINAFTER DESCRIBED:

TAKE NOTICE: That the following described real estate, lying and being in Alpine County, State of California, described as follows, to-wit:

That certain mine in Alpine Mining District, known as the "HIGHLAND MARY," being Mineral Entry No. 599, in the series of the U. S. Land Office, in Sacramento, and designated by the Surveyor General as Lots Nos. 37 and 61, embracing a portion of Townships Nine (9) and Ten (10), North, Range Twenty (20) East.

Also, that certain mine in Alpine Mining District, known as the "THE UNION QUARTZ MINE," being Mineral Entry No. 600, in the series of the U. S. Land Office at Sacramento, and designated by the Surveyor General as Lots Nos. 37 and 61, embracing a portion of Townships Nine (9) and Ten (10), North, Range Twenty (20) East.

Also, that certain mine in Alpine Mining District, known as the "LA FAYETTE MINE," being Mineral Entry No. 599, in the series of the U. S. Land Office at Sacramento, and designated by the Surveyor General as Lots Nos. 37 and 61, embracing a portion of Townships Nine (9) and Ten (10), North, Range Twenty (20) East.

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## ACCUMULATING TROUBLE.

The Democracy of this State have a "heap of trouble on their minds" in connection with the coming election. The ink used in preparation of their "Holler, than Thou" State platform was scarcely dry before the San Francisco banner, Buckley, Pepper and Kelly precipitated a "quandary" on the troubled waters of the party by Pepper charging Kelly with bribing, or attempting to bribe, the San Francisco Supervisors in letting the street cleaning contracts, in which these three great Democratic notables are interested. (What makes it more interesting is the fact, that Kelly endorsed the "anti-corruption" platform of his party and was nominated for Congress from the 5th District, and to keep himself from being snowed under too deep he asks the aid of the grand jury to make him spotless. And, again, they are in trouble over the action of the anti-everything-under-the-sun-that-is-bad-for-a-bobby Convention in nominating for State Treasurer a man to catch the Mexican vote in the Southern counties, and was considered fully competent for the position because he successfully ran a Faro Bank in his saloon at home; but others do not agree with the Convention, and are yelping like a band of coyotes on a wintry night, for his removal from the ticket. And once more. It has come to light—and lots of unpleasant things come to light when a fellow runs for an office, that this same "down on the railroad" anti-corruption and anti-land monopoly Convention nominated Harry Patton for Congress from the 6th District—a man who is an attorney for the railroads, and who wants to get from Congress an appropriation of \$500,000 for the improvement of the harbor of San Pedro, where his wife, it is charged, owns land which will be worth over a million of dollars if the appropriation is made for the harbor. The nomination of such men show the inconsistency and falsity of Democratic professions, as promulgated by their late State Convention. But the most nauseating dose administered by the Convention to its constituency was the endorsement of the administration of Grover Cleveland. It will be plainly seen in November that there are thousands of Democrats in this State who do not endorse him.

A STRAW.—Arkansas went Democratic by from 1500 to 2000 majority. The Republicans gained and the Populists lost on the vote of 1892, when Cleveland's majority over Harrison was 40,860, and his plurality 27,649. What a change within two years!

Caminetti has declined the Democratic nomination for re-election to Congress, the salary not being enough to induce him to make the fight again.

## THE LAND OF PROMISE.

Is the mighty West, the land that "tickled with a hoe laughs a harvest;" the El Dorado of the miser; the goal of the agricultural emigrant. While it teems with all the elements of wealth and prosperity, some of the most fruitful portions of it bear a harvest of malaria reaped in its fullness by those unprotected by a medicinal safeguard. No one seeking or dwelling in a malarial locality is safe from the scourge without Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Emigrants bear this in mind. Commercial travelers sojourning in malarious regions should carry a bottle of the Bitters in the traditional gripack. Against the effects of exposure, mental or bodily overwork, damp and unwholesome food or water, it is an infallible defense. Constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, nervousness and loss of strength are all remedied by this genial restorative.

## NEW TO-DAY.

For Justice of the Peace.

GEORGE H. BUMP.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

## Teachers' Examination.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., September 6, 1894.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1894,

at Bridgeport.

Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

The following are the studies required for a Primary Grade Certificate:

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Composition, United States History, Orthography, Penmanship, Reading, Methods of Teaching, School Law, Industrial Drawing, Physiology, Civil Government, Elementary Bookkeeping, Vocal Music.

The additional branches required for Grammar Grade Certificates are as follows:

Philosophy, Algebra.

Applicants for Diplomas of Graduation will omit from the studies of the Primary Grade Methods of Teaching and School Law.

as to

CORNELIA RICHARDS,

Superintendent of Schools.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF FRED. HENSELIT, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of FRED. HENSELIT, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within Four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix at the law office of W. O. Parker, Bridgeport, Mono County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bodie, Mono Co., Cal., this 27th day of August, 1894.

Her REBECCA K. HENSELIT, Mark

Administratrix of the Estate of Fred. Henselit, deceased.

Witness to Mark of Rebecca Henselit, at 4w W. J. CHAFFORD.

## MEDICAL.



"I Was a Wreck"  
With catarrh, lung trouble and generally broken down. Before I had taken half a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I felt better. Now I am in good health, for all of which my thanks are due Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mark M. F. Bonn, Cleric, Iron Co., 210. Opt Hood's

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the normal action of the alimentary canal.

## LEGAL.

## ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Mono County, California, met at Bridgeport, July 2nd, 1894, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved: That the nomination of Republican Candidate for the Assembly for the 6th District, and the nomination of all the Republican Candidates for County and Township Officers in and for Mono County, to be voted for at the General Election to be held November 6, 1894, shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Primary Election Laws of the State of California, and under the system commonly known and designated as the Crawford Plan; that said election be held

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1894.

That at such election the Polls shall be open from 1 o'clock P. M., until sundown of said day; that said election shall be held in the following places, and the following named persons will act as officers of election:

ANTELOPE.

Toddlin's Store—Inspector, Martin Shields.

Judges, John McKay, Wm. Parsons.

BRIDGEPORT.

Bryant's Hall—Inspector, Myron M. Waltes.

Judges, E. E. Kirkwood, Oscar Brown.

BENTON.

School House—Inspector, John Tucker. Judges, John Klug, J. B. Cowin.

BODIE EAST.

Engine House—Inspector, George Delury.

Judges, Warren Lowe, George Burrows.

CHOSEN FRIENDS' Hall—Inspector, A. R. Burns.

Judges, A. Graham, John McAlpin.

LUNDY.

Lake View Hall—Inspector, William Stewart.

Judges, James Collins, A. Laws.

MONO LAKE.

School House—Inspector, J. M. Miller. Judges, C. H. Curtis, John Silvestri.

That at the time and places above mentioned, there shall be elected a County Central Committee apportioned to the several precincts as follows: Antelope, 2; Benton, 2; Bodie East, 2; Bodie West, 2; Bridgeport, 4; Lundy, 2; Mono Lake, 1.

That, in addition to the Statutory qualifications placed upon the electors, any person wishing to take the following test: "Are you a Republican, and will you support the Republican ticket at the next General Election?"

That the persons presenting themselves as candidates for the nomination for any of the following offices, and no other, shall pay an assessment as follows:

Assembly, \$20

Sheriff, 20

Clerk, 20

Treasurer, 20

District Attorney, 10

Assessor, 10

Superintendent, 10

That any person desiring to have his name placed on the ticket for any of the offices above mentioned, or to be elected to any of the offices above mentioned, shall file his application with the Secretary, together with the amount of the assessment above required, if any, and a written pledge to support the Republican nominees.

That a notice of said election be published in the Bodie Miner, the Home Mining Index, and the Bridgeport Chronicle, in the first issue of each of said papers, after the date hereof, and in each and every subsequent issue of each of said papers prior to the date of said election.

W. T. ELLIOTT, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Mono County.

F. E. HUNKWILL, Secretary.

Instructions to Boards of Election.

1300. In addition to the challenges allowed by law, any person offering to vote at such election, may be challenged upon the grounds that he does not possess the other qualifications prescribed in the resolution, and such challenge must be determined by the Board of Election, who to that end may administer an oath to such person, and may ask him any question tending to prove or disprove the challenge.

1301. None but persons who possess the qualifications prescribed by law and by the resolution, must vote or participate in any of the proceedings at such election.

1302. After counting the votes and signing the lists, the Judges must cause the ballots and one copy of the lists to be delivered to the Secretary, who will file them in the office of the Judges must retain the other lists for twenty days after the election.

1303. The Board of Election must issue certificates of election to all persons who are challenged to fill any position by the vote of one precinct alone.

1304. All the provisions of Title IV, Part I of the Civil Code, and the provisions of the sections referred to in the first section of this Chapter, are applicable to elections held under the provisions of this Chapter from and after the last publication of the notice mentioned in section 1323.

TO VOTERS.

The Central Committee will furnish tickets with the names of candidates printed thereon, and voters will scratch those whom they do not wish to vote for.

1320-1323

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSONS

Corsets, Tricots, Design Prints, Copyrights.

And all Patent Business conducted for

MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO.,

JOHN WEDDERBURN,

Managing Attorney,

P. O. Box 462, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most successful inventors in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their own inventions against unauthorized and fraudulent Patent Agents, and each party printing this advertisement vouchers for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS TAKE THE

CHRONICLE-UNION.

## PRORATE NOTICE.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF JEAN U. PON, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of JEAN U. PON, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within Four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix at the office of J. E. Gondal, Bridgeport, Mono County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bridgeport, this 15th day of August, 1894.

PIERRE CASTAGNE, Administratrix of the Estate of JEAN U. Pon, deceased. (attest 4w)

## Notice to Creditors.

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Dated Bridgeport, this 15th day of August, 1894.

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## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

AT

Sweet Brier Camp

A New and Beautiful

MOUNTAIN RETREAT

In the Vicinity of

CASTLE CRAGS

and

MT. SHASTA.

Read what the Rev. J. K. McLean, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Oakland, says of it:

Hazel Creek, April 14, '94.

"I am more than pleased with it—delighted. The place seems to me to embody all available points for a camp—dry, firm soil, good water (the very best), fine chances for drainage, and scenery unsurpassable. The general environment is of the best. It is an oval-shaped amphitheater, three miles long by one fourth to three fourths of a mile wide, with receding walls two to three thousand feet in height, with lines and shades of beauty at every reach. I doubt if a better place can be found in all Northern California."

Reduced Rates.

Campers' Outfits, Tents, Poles, Bedding, Cots, Oilstoves, Folding chairs, etc., shipped as baggage.

For full information address

T. J. LOFTUS, Castella, Cal.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agent, SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team.....\$1 50

Loaded wagon and two animals..... 1 00

Each additional pair of animals..... 25

Horsemanship..... 25

Pack animals, each..... 25

Flags and sheep, each..... 5

Livestock, each..... 5

Empty teams, half-price.

Big Meadows and Bodie Toll Road.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, no credits given.

Buggy team.....\$1 50

Loaded wagon and two animals..... 1 00

Each additional pair of animals..... 25

Horsemanship..... 25

Pack animals, each..... 25

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All tolls will



# CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 8 1894.

## Bridgeport Post Office.

(Money Order Office).

Mrs. E. Brady, Postmistress.

## OFFICE HOURS:

Week Days—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 7 P. M.

## MAILS.

Bodies—every day, except Sunday.

Departures, 1 P. M.—Arrivals, 9 A. M.

elbrook—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

## S. A. M.

Arrivals, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

## S. F. M.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Personal.

Amos Welch was here the first of the week.

Sam, Fales, and J. G. Pimental drove down from the Hot Springs on Monday to attend the meeting of sheepmen.

T. Fitzpatrick and O. C. Turner were up from Smith Valley on Monday.

Amie S. Bryant, who has been in San Francisco a couple of years past, arrived home on Tuesday's Antelope stage, to take a position at the Standard Con. Dynamo on Green Creek. Our young friend was warmly welcomed by his old friends.

A. B. Burnside, who wants the Republican nomination for Sheriff, is in town, but will go to Antelope to-day.

Wilson Butler has been here this week.

Mrs. George Kinney and family went to Mono Mills on Thursday to meet her husband.

County Clerk Murphy and Treasurer Brown are "doing" Antelope.

Supervisor Pitts was up from Antelope yesterday.

### SELECT THE BEST.

On Saturday next, the 15th, the Republicans will nominate, under the "Crawford Plan," candidates for County officers. In performing this duty, every Republican should ignore localities and vote for whom he considers the best, most competent, and strongest man, in every respect, for the position he seeks. Unless care is taken in the selection of candidates who are not subject to unfavorable criticism, or assaillment, we may expect the same old outcome that followed every election from that of 1878 to 1893, inclusive—the election of Democrats to office in a strong Republican county. A Republican candidate must be above reproach. The Republicans of Mono county are above party on local issues. And they have always been open and above board in expressing their opinions of their party nominees. For the past sixteen years this has been unmistakably demonstrated, and the result of next Saturday's election will decide if this year is an exception.

**THE CANDIDATES.**—On Saturday next, the 15th, between the hours of 1 P. M. and sundown, the Republicans will nominate county officers. The following names are on the ballots: For Sheriff—A. B. Burnside, Wilson Butler, Stewart Kirkwood, W. P. Onest. County Clerk—J. E. Boone, J. D. Murphy. Treasurer—J. A. Brown. District Attorney—F. E. Hann-will, Assessor—John J. Welch. Coroner and Public Administrator—J. P. Sayre. Supt. of Schools—Cornelia Richards. Supervisors—1st Dist., Wm. H. Shumlin; 2d, R. A. Leale; 5th, Harry A. Pitts. Dr. T. A. Kaebles will be voted for, not to nominate, but simply as an expression of choice for Assemblyman. There may be other names upon the ticket. If so, the important State secret is looked up in the incomplete book of Secretary Frank E. Huns-will. Examining that the common and inferior herd had no rights in this matter, he might, at least, have bared that pure bosom to the Central Committee, but that body is not in it with him.

**DEATH OF FRANK B. DUTEN.**—Francis Bertlett Duten, the well known teamster who has been running between Carson, Bridgeport and Bodie during the past 20 years, died at the Briggs House, Carson, on Tuesday morning. In the past few years he met with several serious accidents on the road, greatly impairing his health, his from constitution keeping him up. He was a hard working man and made and lost a fortune or two. Frank Duten was a good man, and a host of friends will regret to hear of his departure. He was a native of Massachusetts, aged 68, and a cousin of Alf. Duten, the well known journalist.

**ADMISSION DAY.**—To-morrow will be the forty-fourth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union. The day will be appropriately observed on Monday. The Plowmen will celebrate in Bridgeport. A Federal salute will be fired at sunrise, and a National at sunset; in the evening they will partake of a banquet at the Leavitt House. The guests are requested to assemble in the parlors at 7 1/2 o'clock.

**LUMBER.**—Hawke Sawmill is running very smoothly and turning out an extra quality of lumber and is a market for all it can eat. Aside from our town custom, a large amount goes to Bodie, Brandon's and Rickwood's big teams making several trips a week.

**COUNTY MONEY.**—On Monday the proper officers counted the money in the County Treasury and found therein the correct amount—\$15,780 20.

## THE NEW STATE TEXT BOOKS.

Miss Cornelia Richards, Superintendent of Schools, is in receipt of the following circular from Superintendent of Public Instruction Anderson, which is published for the information of teachers, and others:

"In order to avoid embarrassment to the schools, and to enable teachers to order intelligently the First and Second Readers of the new series of State School Books, just issued, the State Board of Education think it proper to advise those using the books, and those who supply them to pupils, that these books do not correspond in grade to the First and Second Readers of the old series, and cannot, therefore, take their places, book for book. A class that has used the First Reader of the old series one year cannot, in the judgment of the Board, be profitably transferred to the First Reader of the new, which latter is a book designed to be completed in the first school year. Owing to the difference in vocabulary, it may not be practicable, either, to transfer such a class to the Second Reader of the new series, although this book is designed for the second year of the school course. Whether such a class should be transferred to the new Second Reader or continued in the old First Reader, will depend on its ability, which must be judged separately in each instance.

The Second Reader of the new series, as the Board understands your course of study, will not be found a substitute for any part of the old Second Reader, but is designed to be completed before the year in which the old Second Reader is taken up. In other words, the First and Second Readers of the new series are intended to occupy about the same period of time heretofore occupied by the First Reader of the old series.

To meet any wants that may arise in passing from the old to the new series, the First and Second Readers of the old series will be kept in stock during the present year, that being the term permitted by law for the transition from books already in use to the new series.

For the greater public convenience, the Board would like to have this information as widely disseminated in your county as practicable."

**DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY.**—The Democratic primary election of delegates to their convention takes place to-day. It is a foregone conclusion, we believe, that Sheriff M. P. Hayes will have no opposition for re-nomination, as his party know that he is really the only man they can hope to elect, and, we guess, he is the only one willing to take chances in this Republican year. Sheriff Hayes has been a good officer and given general satisfaction, and, as he was the only Democrat to run for the low salary office two years ago, he should have a show for the four-year term with the increased salary. There will be no opposition to District Attorney C. L. Hayes, and it is probable that the Convention will follow the precedent of that of two years ago and endorse the Republican nominees, except, of course, the Sheriff and District Attorney, thereby toning down party feeling to the betterment of their country candidates' canvass. In compliment to our Democratic friends, the C-U. Flag is at the masthead to-day, and the Court House flag is also up.

**ARRAIGNED.**—Peter Cegring was yesterday arraigned before Judge Virden, on a charge of selling liquor to Indians, Miner and Parker appearing for the defendant, and commencing the legal fight to clear him on the plea that the papers from the Justice's Court are defective, and the fight is still on.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional remedy on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

**CASH.**—According to the financial statements filed on the 3d, the following mining companies had cash on hand:

Bodie	\$28,998 19
Mono	1,077 81
Standard	28,474 82
Syndicate	901 36
Bulwer	5,121 77

In addition to the above the Standard Con. has about \$15,503 21 in uncollected bullion on hand.

**STILL AT IT.**—Ah Sing has again been arrested by Constable Simmons for selling liquor to Indians, a business he has been in for years, to the menace of life and property, and it is time a permanent stop was put to the business in this town.

**COLD.**—Cold, northerly winds prevailed yesterday and Thursday, ice quarter of an inch thick forming both nights. To-day is quite pleasant.

Known given in Oil Painting by Miss Hattie Searles.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

**PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

On Dec.—That two weddings, if not more, will soon come off here.

George H. Bump is a candidate for Justice of the Peace, subject to decision of the Republican Primary.

We are glad to notice that there is great opposition to the amendment to the Constitution proposing an increase of the State Board of Equalization.

Congressman Caminetti has declined the re-nomination of the Democracy. He is aware that it is uphill work for the Democrats this year.

Two fruit teams are getting away with all the silver in town.

### MARRIAGES.

HOENHATH-DALTON.—At Lone Tree Ranch, near Benton, September 2d, by Wm. Wetherill, Justice of the Peace, T. Hoenhath to Mary Dalton.

### POLITICAL.

**For Assemblyman.**  
(5th District.)  
DR. T. A. KAEBLES,  
of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of Mono county, and the endorsement of the Republicans of Alpine and Inyo counties apit to

### For Treasurer.

JOE A. BROWN,  
Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

### For County Clerk.

J. D. MURPHEY,  
Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

### For County Clerk.

JAMES E. BEAN,  
of Lundy.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary.

### For Sheriff.

WILSON BUTLER,  
of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

### For Sheriff.

M. P. HAYES,  
Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

### For Sheriff.

W. P. ONEST,  
of Lundy.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary.

### For Sheriff.

ANSEL E. BURNSIDE,  
Of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

### For Sheriff.

M. Y. STEWART KIRKWOOD,  
Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

### For Assessor.

JOHN J. WELCH,  
(Of Bodie.)

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

### For Superintendent of Schools.

CORNELIA RICHARDS.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

**RECEIPTS.**—Frankist Davis will hold services at the school house to-morrow morning and evening.

**FOR COLLEMAN.**—The Republican Convention of Inyo county sustained alpine's claim for the Assemblyman.

An exchange says 180,000 sheep will be sheared in Bridgeport this Fall. There will be from 40,000 to 50,000 sheared here, and may be 20,000 at Huntton's and Fales' Hot Springs, but there will not be 120,000.

President Cleveland, in his letter on the Tariff bill, asked the Democratic Party the following puzzle:

"How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discrimination and violation of principles?"

It is a bitter pill for the Democrats aspiring for Congressional honors.

Terrible forest fires in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan have wiped out over a score of towns and caused the death of at least 1000 people.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANK F. OSBORN, late of Osborn & Alexander, President and Manager.

WARREN S. FRANKIN, EDWIN VAN ESVAY, Vice-President and Secretary. Treasurer.

FRANK F. OSBORN, the General Manager, was the founder, and for 21 years an active partner, of the firm of Osborn & Alexander—dissolved October, 1893.



OSBORN HARDWARE & TOOL COMPANY, Incorporated December, 1893.

WE ARE STRIKING

OUT FOR BUSINESS!

WE SELL

HARDWARE, MECHANICS'

TOOLS,

Highest Grade,

Best Assortment,

Low Prices.

414 Market Str. near Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

Country Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

BRIDGEPORT MARKET.

GEORGE H. BUMP,

DEALER IN

Beef, Mutton and Pork.

### TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candles and Nuts,

Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and

Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.



EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR, AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT

NO. 18,

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ALPINE, MONO AND INYO COUNTIES.

WILL BE HELD AT

Independence, Inyo County, California,

September 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1894.



## THE TAILER TROUT.

A Lanky Denizen of Southern English Waters.

How the Fish Got Its Peculiar Name—It Is Very Voracious and Not at All Particular as to Its Food.

In several of the shallow and slow-flowing streams of the south of England—notably the upper waters of the Lea, the Yox, and the Mimram, all Hertfordshire streams—the "taller" is well known to the exasperated dryfly fisherman. "And what on earth is the taller?" the angler not acquainted with these and other similar waters may inquire without shame.

The "taller," says the Pall Mall Budget, may be best described as a rather gross feeder, destitute of the artistic instinct and the culture which the dryfly fisherman associates with the trout that can only be taken by an exact imitation of natural fly. It is called a "taller" because, when its head is plunged into the weeds in pursuit of freshwater shrimp, its tail breaks the surface of the stream and waves in the air. At the commencement of the fishing season the "taller" trout is usually very busy, and very observable in several famous rivers. At this season of the year the larger fish are, as a rule, in indifferent or in absolutely bad condition; they are exceedingly hungry after the exhaustion of spawning operations, and are consequently not in the humor to waste time on an occasional small olive dun, or some other insignificant fly. Water-shrimp is fat and appetizing, and in many streams exceedingly plentiful. It is not surprising, therefore, that it forms the staple dish of trout, which the pangs of hunger in the early spring assail almost unceasingly. In early June the big trout will eschew water-shrimp for May-fly, and later on in the season, when they are in fine condition, will feed with better daintiness.

It is not much use, as a rule, fishing up stream with a "dry" over a "taller." The fish is so engrossed in its pig-like operations among the weeds that it treats with contempt a solitary little dun endeavoring to tickle its nose. The best lure for a "taller" is a big and gaudy alder, fished down stream within a few inches of the fish, and worked like a salmon fly. At such a lure a "taller" will come sometimes with a fierce dash, that brings the heart of the angler right into his throat. The writer had the pleasure of landing a five-pound trout, hooked by a friend in this manner in a Hertfordshire stream on an early spring evening. A much heavier trout, "taller" under the bank in an awkward place, was afterwards assailed, and picked several times, but in vain.

A "taller" is often difficult to scare, and even when actually risen and picked will recommence feeding in a few minutes, oblivious of danger. The position of the fish, its head buried in the weeds and its tail waving like a flag in the air, naturally renders it easy to approach and difficult to alarm on such occasions. Moreover, a "taller" seems to riot in its rather nasty meal. The water-shrimp glut takes possession of the big fish as completely as the May-fly glut.

What creature the "taller" takes the big alder, fished in the manner described, to be a very uncertain. Some few people assert that fish take a fly under such conditions not from motives of hunger so much as of anger mingled with curiosity. But practical anglers and naturalists laugh at such fantastic theories. No doubt the trout takes the alder as the salmon takes the silver doctor—because it looks good to eat. But what particular food it is mistaken for remains a mystery.

### HE GOT THE QUARTER.

A Ride That Proved Quite Expensive for the Driver of the Stage.

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, a well-known scientist of the Quaker city, told a Philadelphia Record man an amusing story of a scene witnessed in New York the other day while riding in a Fifth Avenue stage. "A lady gave the driver a coin," said Mr. Dixon, "and received change for twenty-five cents. She informed the driver that she had given him fifty cents, but the Jehu wouldn't have it that way, and the woman had simply to lose twenty-five cents. A moment or two later, however, a well-dressed, highly respectable looking male passenger, with a rather pallid face and a physique by no means athletic looking, tendered the lady a quarter and said he had seen the whole transaction and knew she was being swindled. 'I'll get it back,' said he; 'you take it.' After some persuasion the woman was induced to take the money, and shortly afterward she and all the other passengers except myself and the man who had produced the cash left the bus. When we arrived at the end of the line the stranger walked up to the driver, and, in courteous, but firm tones, said: 'I saw that lady give you a half dollar. I give her the quarter and I want you to give it to me.'"

"A volley of oaths was the only answer, which, however, was cut short by a well-directed blow from the fist of the passenger and the driver went down. He got up with another shower of profanity and made for his assailant, but promptly went down again, the blow this time landing full on the jaw. When the driver got up the second time he gave up the quarter. But the passenger wasn't through yet. 'I've split my gloves on your face,' he yelled, and I want two dollars and fifty cents to buy a new pair.' Refusal brought another punch, and again the driver measured his length. He didn't want any more, but gracefully handed his puncher the demanded two dollars and fifty cents. I ascertained afterwards that the gallant passenger was Billy Edwards, the ex-prize fighter, and the other drivers are, I understand, still chaffing their associate on his encounter and its results."

## AN EXPENSIVE LIGHT.

An Invertebrate Smoker Paid Thirty Three and Dollars for a Pipe.

Invertebrate smokers acknowledge that the habit is a most expensive one, but it is seldom that a light for a cigar costs a smoker a fortune, as in the story told by the author of "Glances Back Through Seventy Years." He was an inveterate smoker, having contracted "a diseased habit of puffing away at a cigar every moment he was not eating or sleeping." He smoked only the very best brands, and in those careless days spent, he says, more for cigars than it afterward cost him to live.

Well, one afternoon a day or two before "Palmer's Life" was published, he had been to a prize-cattle show at Chelmsford and then to a dinner with the Royal Agricultural society, and on arriving in town by the last train, as I was walking homeward my cigar unfortunately went out and, much to my annoyance, I discovered I had no faces about me. The streets, too, were deserted, so that there was nobody from whom a light could be obtained.

On descending Ladgate hill I noticed that the gas of the gas lamp, perched high against the wall just within Belle-Sauvage yard, was broken. There being a slanting ledge at the lower part of this wall I placed my foot on it, and, springing up, succeeded in lighting a paper-spill which I had improvised, but in my rapid descent one of my feet unluckily caught the edge of the curb and I dislocated my ankle and broke the small bone of my leg.

Quick as thought I wrenched the ankle into its place again, but it was not so easy to unite two pieces of fractured bone, so I hopped to a neighboring post and there awaited the protecting peeler's periodic round.

He came at last and charitably put me into a cab and accompanied me home. I was carried upstairs, a surgeon was sent for and the broken limb was set. Then I was put to bed and told I should have to remain there a month or more.

It was while I was fretting under this involuntary confinement that my partner in "Palmer's Life" paid me a sympathetic visit and bought me out of the speculation for a mere song, without, of course, saying a word to me of the phenomenal success our joint venture had already met with.

Owing to this circumstance I have always reckoned that the going-out of my cigar cost me about fifteen hundred pounds, which actuates tell me would, with compound interest added, have amounted to some six thousand pounds at this date. A sum sufficient, I fancy, to buy up all the "partagas imperiales superfinos" in the world.

## PATENT LEATHER.

The Process for Producing the Shiny Surface.

Japanned leather, generally called patent leather, was first made in America. A smooth, glazed finish is first given to calfskin in France. The leather, says the New York Telegram, is carried expressly for the purpose, and particular care is taken to keep it as free as possible from grease; the

skins are then tacked on frames and coated with a composition of linseed oil and umber, in the proportion of eighteen gallons of oil to five of umber boiled until nearly solid and then mixed with spirits of turpentine to the proper consistency. Lampblack is also added when the composition is applied in order to give color and body. From three to four coats of this are necessary to form a substance to receive the varnish. They are laid on with a knife or scraper. To render the goods soft and pliant each coat must be very light and thoroughly dried after each application. A thin coat is afterward applied of the same composition of proper consistency to be put on with a brush and with sufficient lampblack boiled in it to make a perfect black. When thoroughly dry it is cut down with a scraper having turned edges, when it is ready to varnish. The principal varnish used is made of linseed oil and Russian blue, boiled to the thickness of printer's ink. It is reduced with spirits of turpentine to a suitable consistency to work with a brush, and then applied in two or three separate coats, which are scraped and pumiced until the leather is perfectly filled and smooth. The finishing coat is put on with special care in a room kept closed and with the floor wet to prevent dust. The frames are then run into an oven heated to about one hundred and seventy-five degrees. In preparing this kind of leather the manufacturer must give the skin as high a heat as it can bear in order to dry the composition on the surface as rapidly as possible without absorption, and cautiously, so as not to injure the fiber of the leather.

Barbarous Japanese Customs. From evidence that it seems difficult to dispute, it appears that in the Celestial empire old, incurably diseased and hopelessly depraved persons are frequently burned alive in order to rid the community of the burden and responsibility of their care-taking. This arrangement is the result of a mutual understanding, the victims assenting to and sometimes assisting in the preliminary ceremonies. The usage seems to have been recognized by the highest authorities, and the burials have certainly been conducted with the sanction of the ruling powers. Great preparations are made and there is much ado, and sometimes a show of grief, but a great deal of the latter is evidently perfunctory, as there is an all-around feeling of satisfaction on the part of the spectators and more or less complacency on the mind of the victim, who is comforted by the assurance that he is fulfilling a tradition and will earn the respect of his ancestors and gone-before. This custom is scarcely more strange and barbarous than the Japanese practice of compelling a man for certain crimes or calamities to commit suicide. It would, at least, have its compensations in that the criminal could be made to take himself off and thus leave no unpleasant reflections upon the mind of hangman or executioner.

## PATENTS.

### NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the art and sciences generally so great as now. The convenience of mankind in the factory and workshop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual additions to the apparatuses and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent.

Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially in this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE FREE CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unwise methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interference cases, infringement, validity reports, and gives special attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.

JOHN WEDDERBURN,  
618 F Street,  
Washington, D. C.

P. O. Box 365.

## LEGAL.

### SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR A. P. SAYRE.

TO THE HON. W. H. VIRDEN, JUDGE OF  
THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY  
OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

A. P. SAYRE, Public Administrator of the County of Mono, State of California, respectfully submits the following Semi-Annual Report of his Administration, as Public Administrator of the County of Mono, for the Term ending June 30th, 1894, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1736 of the Code of Civil Procedure, of the State of California:

#### LETTERS GRANTED.

W. C. Nix, ..... Sept. 22, 1893.  
James Roy, ..... Dec. 14, 1893.  
David Knight, ..... March 2, 1894.  
Adeline Eggleston, ..... April 5, 1894.

#### APPAIRED VALUE OF PROPERTY OF DECEDENTS.

W. C. Nix, ..... \$ 510 20  
James Roy, ..... 223 25  
David Knight, ..... 415 32  
Adeline Eggleston, ..... 69 00

#### MONEY WHICH CAME INTO THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

W. C. Nix, ..... \$ 510 20  
James Roy, ..... 1734 10  
David Knight, ..... 415 32  
Adeline Eggleston, ..... 176 50

#### FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINIS- TRATOR FOR BENEFIT OF ESTATE.

W. C. Nix, ..... \$225 25  
James Roy, ..... 87 45  
David Knight, ..... 40 00  
Adeline Eggleston, ..... 95 50

#### AMOUNT DISTRIBUTED TO HEIRS AND CREDITORS ON DECREE OF FINAL DISTRIBUTION.

W. C. Nix, ..... \$ 257 45  
James Roy, ..... 1325 32  
David Knight, ..... None  
Adeline Eggleston, ..... None

#### BALANCE CASH IN HANDS OF ADMINIS- TRATOR, DEPOSITED WITH COUNTY TREASURER.

W. C. Nix, ..... None  
James Roy, ..... None  
David Knight, ..... \$375 32  
Adeline Eggleston, ..... 71 00

#### STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ) County of Mono. )

A. P. Sayre, first being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator of the County of Mono, State of California, and the foregoing is a full, true and correct return of all the Estates of decedents which have come into his hands, for the term herein above named. That he is not, and was not at any time interested in the expenditures of any kind made on account of any Estate he administers, nor is he associated in business or otherwise, with any one so interested.

A. P. SAYRE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1894.

(1st) CHAR. L. HAYES,

Notary Public, in and for Mono County,

Indorsed: Superior Court, of Mono County, California.

Semi-annual Report of Public Administrator A. P. Sayre.

Filed July 22, 1894. J. D. Murphy, Clerk.

CHAR. L. HAYES, Attorney for Administrator [s4-6w]

## ELECTION NOTICE.

### School Tax.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE QUALIFIED electors of Bridgeport School District, County of Mono, State of California, that an election will be held on the

12TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1894,

at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to raise money for the purpose of repairing school houses, and for the employment of an assistant teacher.

It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of \$500.

The polls will be open, at the school house, from 1 o'clock until 5 P. M.

The ballots at said election shall contain the words: "Tax—Yes" or "Tax—No."

The J. J. Jones appointed to conduct the election are: W. O. Parker, A. J. Sever, L. D. Ladd.

M. M. WALSH,  
JAMES H. HAYES,  
C. M. STEWART,  
District School Trustees.

## ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section one of article two thereof, relative to the right of suffrage.

SECTION 1. Every native male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under and by virtue of the Treaty of Guadalupe, and every male naturalized citizen of the State shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been residing in the State and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no Indian, no Chinese person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name shall ever exercise the privilege of an elector in this State; provided, that no person who is a pauper shall apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with the regulations, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

## SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 14.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the formation of new counties.

SECTION 3. The Legislature, by general and uniform laws, may provide for the formation of new counties; provided, however, that no new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than eight thousand; nor shall a new county be established containing a less population than five thousand; nor shall any line thereof pass within five miles of the county seat of any county except to be divided. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties, shall be liable for a first proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken.

## ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California by adding a new section to article thirteen of the said Constitution, to be numbered section twelve and three fourths (12 3/4), relating to revenue and taxation.

SECTION 12 3/4. Fruit and nut-bearing trees under the age of four years from the time of planting in orchard form, and grapevines under the age of three years from the time of planting in vineyard form, shall be exempt from taxation, and nothing in this article shall be construed as subjecting such trees and grapevines to taxation.

## SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

A State Board of Equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the first general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and at each general election every four years, whose term of office shall be for four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the State for the purpose of taxation. The Controller of State shall be ex-officio a member of the Board. The Board of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of Equalization for their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; provided, such State and County Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the County Boards may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe as to the action of the State Board to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, or any assessment or assessments on any assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; provided, that no Board of Equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money, or solvent credit, above its face value. The State Board of Equalization elected in eighteen hundred and ninety-four shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify.

## ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 13.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 17. Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona residents of this State, shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission and inheritance of all property, other than real estate, as native born citizens; provided, that such aliens owning real estate at the time of the adoption of this amendment may remain such owners; and provided further, that the Legislature may, by statute, provide for the disposition of real estate which shall hereafter be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise.

## SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 17.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven, article eleven, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 7. City and county governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government, with one set of officers, and may be incorporated under general laws providing for the incorporation and organization of incorporations for municipal purposes. The provisions of this Constitution applicable to cities, and also those applicable to towns, as far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, shall be applicable to such consolidated government.

## SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 17.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to article thirteen of the Constitution, section one, in relation to revenue and taxation.

SECTION 1. All property in this State, not excepted under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include money, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things, real, personal and mixed capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide, except in case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this State.

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## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
Independence, Cal., June 20, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN COMPLIANCE with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the State of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," JAMES A. HAWES, of Bridgeport, County of Mono, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 261, for the purchase of the

S. W. 1/4 Sec. 34, T. 4 N., R. 10 E., S. 4, Range No. 24, N. M. D. M.

And will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim in said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on

SATURDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER, 1894.

He names the following witnesses: George Hodges, George Vankovich, Samuel Pales and Thomas Sly, all of Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of September, 1894.

J. T. G. CRAIG, Register.

## CHRONICLE-UNION.

## THE PIONEER

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